Praxis International Journal of Social Science and Literature
A Peer-reviewed Multidisciplinary e-Journal with SJIR 2025 = 6.034 & ISSN: 2581-6675
Vol. 09, No. 05 (May 2026) DOI: 10.51879/PIJSSL/090508
Email: editor.pijssl@gmail.com | Website: www.pijssl.com

OPEN ACCESS

Development at whose Sake: Involuntary Displacement & People's Resistance to the POSCO Project in Jagatsinghpur, Odisha

Anuja Kumar Panda
Lecturer in Political Science, Dr. Jadunath College, Rasalpur, Balasore, Odisha, India
Email: anuj.kuligan@gmail.com

Abstract

Development projects always have its positive and negative consequences which witnessed displacement and resettlement of affected people in rural Odisha in particular and India in particular. In the strategies of economic development, indigenous people, landless and marginal farmers and women are expected to bear the brunt of industrialisation and development projects as they become soft targets or easy victims to various diseases, food scarcity landless and hunger. The present research paper has thrown some light on the history of development induced displacement issue in India since independence and we have made an earnest attempt to understand the critique of the people on " development project " and the perspectives and dynamics of people's movement challenging the ideas associated with what can be called the agenda of the corporatist - state - market - Civil Society combine to implant compulsory modernisation. The present research is an earnest endeavour to unfold the myth and reality pertaining the growth and development factor associated with establishment of POSCO plant in the region on the one hand and the exploitation and destitution of common man and the farmers of the region in particular.

Keywords: *Development, Displacement, Indigenous, Industrialisation Civil Society, Governance, Modernisation*

Introduction

Protests or resistance movements are seen as spontaneous response to policies of economic development or industrialization formulated at the top level of decision making without taking into the local condition and situation into account surely with an intention of exploitation of local resources and the people. However, the rapid growth of economic development is necessary for the growth, progress and prosperity of any country in the world in general and India in particular. Most often it raises the living standards of the people and better of their previous condition. It involves primarily for the creation of infrastructure like central subjects such as railways, dam, banking, irrigation projects and infrastructures. Most of the projects are required for the improve the lives of people, provide the better opportunity for the upliftment of the weaker sections (Kaushal, 2009). In the strategies of economic development, indigenous people, landless and marginal farmers and woman are expected to bear the brunt of industrialization or development project as they become soft target or easy victims to various diseases, food scarcity, land loss and hunger.

Local resistance to development induced displacement project are always comes from within, which is best reflected from a tribal resistance movement at Kashipur, Odisha, where a tribal woman by name Mukta Jhodia in her strong resistance to a development project in her region exhorted in a public rally on 30th january. 2008;

This is an open access article licensed under https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0

"You collector, you govt., you Tahasildar, have you given us this land, this forest and the treasure under the Earth? We have got this gift of nature and have been enjoying for thousands of years since our forefathers. Who are you and who gave you the right to snatch away these from us? We will continue to fight till death and save our mother earth than allow you to destroy these nature given river, land and jungle (cited in Prafulla Samanatray, " Binash Batare Bikashara Rajaniti" (odia), p.30,2008.

The strong resistance of the Farmers of Ersama, Jgatsinghpur to POSCO project drove away the Pyongyang steel company to establish its plant. One Farmer by name Sridhar in a public rally on 21st March, 2017 exhorted "for the reason to protect our land and the dependable source of livelihood- the betel vines, we have to oppose the POSCO to establish its plant in our region. The vineyards raised by the villagers has the potential to employ thousands of people from this locality and even from outside.

The formal closure of POSCO Steel plant project in Odisha is seen as a victory for the Agrarian economy betel leaf farmers of Jgatsinghpur, but those who lost their land face new challenges. Though there was strong resistance in form of protests, rallies and claims against land acquisition by POSCO, Still many poor and marginal farmers lost their land and could not get any suitable compensation and rehabilitation.

At this backdrop the present research paper has intended to explore the inside story of the resistance movements by the farmers of Jagatsinghpur against the POSCO Project examining the broader context, trajectory and nature of people's resistances vis-à-vis such development project as it shaped up specifically in the context of post 1991 neo liberal reform of Indian economy. The paper has thrown some light on the history of development induced displacement issue in India since independence and has made an earnest attempt to understand the critique of the people on "development project'' and the perspectives and dynamics of people's movement challenging the ideas associated with what can be called the agenda of the "corporatist State-Market- Civil Society'' combine to implant "Compulsory Modernisation''.

In Odisha prominent peoples resistance movement against development project like, Baliapal Movement in Balasore district against the Missile Test Range, the Gandhamardan movement against the Balco project, people's resistance movement against NALCO in Anugul District , Chilika movement against the TATA and Govt. of Odisha combine shrimp project and above all the recent Farmers movement against POSCO plant in Jagatsinghpur district are all in many ways mark the genesis of people's movement with agrarian nature to protect the interest of the Farmers and local tribals against exploitation. All these movements have questioned the very motive of such development projects as 'development for whose shake'.

Objectives

- To examine the impact of the POSCO project on the livelihood of the affected people in rural Odish.
- To assess the cost-benefit of this project on environment and also on the fertile land of this area.
- To examine the Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R.R) issue of the affected people.
- To examine the role played by the think tank, political parties, NGOs and civil society on the displacement issues of farmers & peasants.
- To examine the condition and concern of the project affected people in post POSCO exit period.

Methodology

The methodology adopted in this present research paper is descriptive, empirical and analytical. To meet the study objective we have undertaken survey in the project area and data have been collected from the field by administering open ended questionaire. Sources of Data for the present research paper constitute primary, secondary and tertiary. Primary data has been collected directly from the sample area through structured, questionnaire, interview schedule in order to assess the respondent perception on the research issue. Secondary sources include books, reference and research, government handbooks, census report, statistical data, published from government sources , research reports published by NGOs, and research articles published in

various academic and research journals. The tertiary source of data constitutes periodicals newsletters, monograph, newspapers, internet and other relevant materials published in media from time to time.

Review of Literature

Developmental initiatives such as industrialization are justified today by various research publications and other academic reports to achieve economic development and public welfare of the communities. The present study seeks to focus on People's Resistance and displacement in Odisha in particular and India in general. Most of the research publications highlight existing people's resistance and displacement in order to understand their basic livelihoods and social conditions. The existing literature will through the light of development, displacement and People's Resistance to the POSCO project particularly in Odisha.

Highlighting the issues of increase in state-society conflict and the stalling or closure of several mega-projects in the state such as POSCO project undertaken in 2005 in the same area, the study by (Mallik & Parida, 2020) highlighted that on the state-society conflict in the context of establishment of POSCO which led to closure of the project due to massive uprising against it. They also observed that the poor face yet another threat, of losing their lands to business groups in the name of "development". Those who are forced dispossession of their lands do not benefit from this business transaction where new classes of those enjoying the profits are created. These areas are highly knowledge-intensive and not labour- intensive which is beyond the capabilities of the vast, poor, illiterate rural farmers of India .Therefore, the question arises on the viability of these schemes which make the poor, poorer, landless and dependent on the government dispossessed so that it can be modified as urban spaces. This dispossession from landor land grab is now a phenomenon, particularly in the Third World countries.

The paper attempts to analyse that despite being one of the most mineral rich states Odisha remains one of the poorest states of India. It argues that development strategies towards heavy industrialization by the State to exploit natural resources to overcome poverty has resulted in forceful land acquisition from small, poor farmers, creating more poverty and greater social inequalities. This argument is substantiated by case study of POSCO in Jagatsingpur district in Odisha. The paper further argues that in an economy where agriculture continues to be the largest employer and the backbone of the country, damaging the backbone will weaken the State and lead to uneven development. Industrialization is needed to stimulate economic growth but growth needs to be balanced with human happiness and not at the cost of the poor.

Nayak's, (2015), paper reveals that the socio-cultural & economic factors which is closely associated with the people's resistance at local level. He attributed that issues like land issues, serious threat to their agrarian livelihood source. However, the study found that people's socio-cultural disintegration due to proposed displacement from their ancestral home. The paper also highlighted the water crisis due to poor water management policy & ecological imbalance in the region is also an important feature of the findings. The study suggests that those people who supports the project are very much optimistic in their functional domain and the quality of lives of the local community in particular & inclusive growth of the state in general.

The paper argues that the states which are lagging behind in terms of development are progressively altering their growth dynamics by changing their economic & industrial policies; the one among these states is Odisha. Odisha is rich enough with vast mineral deposits such as coal, iron-ore, manganese ore, bauxite, chromite, and lime stone etc. The changing policies & initiatives of the state government have been aimed at leveraging these abundant minerals & other natural resources and promoting maximum value addition to create employment opportunities within the state which would continue to be an important growth driver.

The study discussed developmental process through large scale industrialization has no doubt contributed a lot for the state's & national growth & prosperity. At the same time, some previous studies argue that due to this development induced land acquisition & displacement coupled with lack of will power of state /nation's governance process for the true welfare of the project affected people, large scale resistance by the project affected people supported by civil Societies have been experienced across India including Odisha. State culminating to the protest movement against these development projects. Such protest movements have

not only created national awareness of the problem but also raised the question of equity, fairness, justice and equality before law in matter of distribution of benefits and burden.

The internal political dynamics that propelled globalization and privatization during the reform period is marked by a shift in political perceptions and power bases of the prominent industrial bodies in India. Another study by (Pandey, 1998) argues that people are exploited by the state and industries without putting any heed to social justice or welfare. These developments are indicative of the state and central government's covert and overt resolve of becoming a facilitator for the big corporate houses to take over the development projects at the cost of local communities and natural resources.

The article by (Mukerji, 2017) argues that the new legislation on industrialization in contemporary India and Odisha is a fallout of the growth-centric model of development that itself is a derivative of the ideology and interest imperatives of politics of the late 1980s/early 1990s. Such developmental initiatives were justified as steps being taken to achieve rapid economic development necessary for public welfare in the longer run. But, such measures have faced challenges on public platforms.

The article studies the politics of land acquisition & industrialization in the light of recent steps taken by the pro-business governments to amend land laws and the resistance faced at both institutional and societal levels for livelihood. The study by (Kothari, 1996) observed that displacement creates psychological trauma among the poor & weaker section of people particularly women folk who have been displaced due to this process which causes their socio-culture disintegration including loss of access to fuel, fodder & food collection of which inevitably requires greater time & effort. Parveiz, (2008), argues that post-independence economic development in India in based on large dam project and big industries such as coal mines, roads, power plants which has been accompanied by wide spread displacement. Pandey, (1998) finds that majority of development projects have resulted changes in the land use pattern, water and natural resources and displacement of large number of people from their original places of habitation. Pandey & Rout (2004), observed that a large number of developmental projects were constructed without any resettlement and rehabilitation policy. In the absence of a national R & R policy, state government or specific project authorities introduced their own principles and handled the R & R of the displaced by way of adhoc plans. Nayak, (2013) observed that in the absence of land for land as compensation was a great blow to the displaced people and it was very difficult to buy a piece of land elsewhere with the meager compensation they received. So, the displaced people who were cultivating the forestland and suffer more as the government refused to give them compensation either in the form of land or money, which became a huge burden on the resettled, who were already undergoing severe hardship.

Agnihotri, (1996), observed that in India people living in hilly areas are forest dweller and totally dependent on natural resources for their survival. Most of these do not have any legal rights on the land they use. These people suffer the most due to forced displacement. They do not get compensation for their land and are forced to work as daily wagers at the new site. Fernandes and Raj, (1992), pointed out the problems of rehabilitation in Odisha where they found that among the displaced family drinking of alcohol and domestic violence increased after displacement. Asthana, (2012); argues that in Indian patriarchal society, women are not given their due rights in the form of compensation on the resettlement package by the respective government, Nowhere the land is registered in the name of woman and as such they are totally neglected. Even the women head household and widow do not get any compensation after being displaced. Men are recognized head of household, therefore compensation is often part away to them.

The review of literatures, have shown a clear road map for the present research. Previous studies have provided proper insights & base line to address the present problem through this study.

A Brief Profile of the Study Area

Jagatsinghpur is a very rich district of the State in terms of industrialization. The port town of the district has already emerged as the one of the country's major investment hot spot by attracting investment in excess of the tune of 3.5 lakh crore including the Rs. 2,74,134 crore Petroleum Chemicals and Petrochemical Investment

Region(PCPIR). Despite being endowed with growing number of industries in recent decades, out of 12 lakh odd inhabitants in Jagatsinghpur district approximately 90% of the population leave in rural areas of which 65% are non-workers and 6% people are marginal workers. Nearly 1 lakh population live in uncertainty of work opportunity in regular manner. The percentage of socially disadvantaged such as 1 lakh migrant labourer, 1 lakh educated unemployed, 1.5 lakh wage labourer, 35000 physically challenged persons, 2.5 lakh SC, 10000 ST, 1 lakh BPL, 0.557 HDI (less than state average). So, SWOT analysis (B. Mishra 2010) shows that water resources, good land resources, human resources, innovative cultivators, major industrial hub, skilled labourers, scope for large industry, market linkage and value addition are the strength of the district whereas unemployment. Natural calamity, poor social security measures are the major weaknesses. There have been several protest movements which not only created national awareness of the problem but also has raised question of equity, fairness, justice and equality before law in the matter of distribution of benefits and burdens. Manoranjan Mohanty (2014) very aptly considers Odisha including Jagatsinghpur to be a case that presents a crisis of democracy with upper castes and patriarchal domination that has been consolidated through the formation and expansion of the middle class that provide services to the capitalist extractive economy, while vast sections of the population, especially the farmers, poor peasants, Dalits and agricultural workers remain marginalized. This process has been accentuated in the recent times of neo-liberal policies during which the scale and magnitude of mining based industries and pro-corporate mafia have grown to a great extent (Panda and Pandey, 2017). Although Odisha‟s economy continues to be in a high growth trajectory, the diversification of the economy leading to a structural shift from agriculture to industry and service oriented economy, has affected every rural household including rural indigenous women adversely (Hans, 2014). So, Jagatsinghpur district is a befitting case in point for research studies & investigation with regard to industrialization, adequacy of exiting public policy practices and social justice administered to the people living in the area.

Analysis of the Study Objective Anti- Posco Movement

In the present research an earnest attempt has been made to gain insight into the problems of development induced displacement in the wake of Industrialization in Odisha particularly in the district of Jagatsinghpur. Governance deficit owing to anti people public policy with a corporate bias development policy has worsened the condition of proletarianized peasants. The research article has focused on the uprising and resistance of the farmers of Erasma Bolck in jagatsingpur District of Odisha where the POSCO India involuntarily displaced poor farmers through forceful acquisition of there fertile cultivable lands and vineyards which not only deplored their condition of living also further impoverished them by affecting their income level .

The preferential treatment of the Odisha Govt. to POSCO-India and the brutal policy of forceful land acquisition backfired strong resistance and protest movement by farmers of the ERSAMA Block, who lost their very fertile and productive land and vineyards. Widespread movement by the farmers to save their land and livelihood backed by movements of CSO forced POSCO India to exist from its proposed plant project. But it is observed that despite the POSCO Pratirodha Sangrama Samiti's successful agitation that forced POSCO to ran away from its project side but Odisha Govt. has fenced off the land which left many villagers and poor farmers to remained displaced .The objective revelation by the respondents has unfolded the myth and reality pertaining the growth and development factor associated with establishment of POSCO plant in the region on the one hand and the exploitation and destitution of common man and the farmers of the region in particular.

It has been reported that people's resistance started after the signing of the MoU between Odisha Government and POSCO which affected the livelihood of the marginalized. The largest foreign investment in Odisha on POSCO project worth 12 billion largely focussed on economic development but it has some issues for the rehabilitation those who are displaced. This project comprises three components particularly Captive iron ore mines in three areas of Odisha's Keonjhar District and Sundargarh District respectively. The Supreme Court recommended for the approval of the 6204 hectors as mining lease for the POSCO project in

Sundargarh District. The MoU only mentions the potential creation of a "minor port" at the private port at the mouth of the Jatadhari River, which is located near the steel factory in the coastal area of Jagatsinghpur District. POSCO needs 3719 acres of land for this project, and the Odisha government has also made an effort to give the company the land it needs. Following the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the POSCO and the Odisha government, the locals became agitated and launched an anti-POSCO movement to have the project abandoned for a number of reasons, including the creation of food insecurity due to the destruction and appropriation of fertile farmland for industrial projects at a time when the nation is experiencing a serious food security crisis. The project has already been rejected by the three Gram Panchayats that would be impacted by it, and they are adamantly opposing it. Encouraging predatory investment: The government relentlessly lobbied on behalf of POSCO to draw in FDI, while the local populace and civil society are vehemently advocating for the project to be abandoned due to numerous legal infractions, data manipulation, and serious risks to the environment and local communities. The proposal has been rejected by government committees due to serious procedural and regulatory infractions as well as intentional information misuse. The MoEF appointed two committees to evaluate the project; the majority of the N.C. Saxena Committee and the Meena Gupta Committee recommended that the forest clearance be withdrawn, that illegal land acquisition in this area be stopped, that the CRZ clearance be cancelled, and that the project's environment clearance be revoked.

The locals strongly opposed to taking of forest land used for traditional betel leaf cultivation (a key livelihood) and private land constituting both cultivable and homestead land. Fear of losing farming and fishing livelihoods for an uncertain industrial future. The respondents said that the project if happens to continue would destroy forests and ecological balance. The local resisted against displacement of thousands of families. Defense of local culture and sustainable agrarian economy against imposed industrialization. Non-Violent Villagers, particularly from Dhinkia, Nuagaon, and Gadakujang, formed the POSCO Pratirodh Sangram Samiti (PPSS) and used blockades and protests. The Filed complaints with international bodies like the OECD and got engaged in sustained peaceful resistance, facing police action, injuries, and arrests. The movement gained national and international support from activists, NGOs, and civil society networks. The project stalled for years due to protests, legal issues, and environmental scrutiny, with POSCO eventually withdrawing after significant losses, though the land issue saw later attempts by other firms like JSW, renewing local resistance.

Conclusion

To conclude the Anti-POSCO Movement was a decade-long, grassroots resistance by villagers, farmers, and fisher folk of Jagatsinghpur in Odisha, India, against South Korean giant POSCO's mega steel plant, protesting land acquisition for betel vine cultivation, forest destruction, livelihood loss (fishing, farming), and forced displacement, leading to clashes, legal battles (including OECD complaints), and global solidarity, ultimately stalling the project and highlighting conflicts between industrial growth and local community rights over land and environment.

While the state of Odisha has established itself as an emerging industrialized state by signing 90 MoUs with corporate houses including POSCO, Vedanta, TATA Steel etc. but its people remained impoverished. It was found that this industrialization process has failed to address the issues like poverty, livelihood, illiteracy, ill health, inequality etc .The study with its objective findings will help the policymakers to formulate judicious and pragmatic policies and strategies to address the issues of development induced displacement and rehabilitation in Odisha, in particular and India, in general.

References

Agnihotri, Anita (1996). "The Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation of project – affected persons policy, 1994- An analysis of its robustness with reference to impoverishment Risk Model" in A.B. Ota and A. Agnihotri,(eds.), Involuntary Displacement in Dam projects, New Delhi: prachi prakasan.

Annapurna Devi Pandey, « The Challenges of Neoliberal Policies and the Indigenous People‟s Resistance Movement in Odisha, India », e-cadernos CES [Online], 28 | 2017, Online since 15 December 2017, connection on 23 April 2019. URL: http://journals.openedition.org/eces/2340; DOI: 10.4000/eces.2340

Appadurai, Arjun.2000, Disjucture and Difference in the global cultural economy. In reading in contemporary Political Sociology, ed, Kate Nash Malden, MA; Blackwell.

Asthana, Vandana, (2012); Forced Displacement: A Gender Analysis of the Tehri Dam Project in India. EPW, (47-48), 96-102

Bahamanpour, M.S., Paul Cook and Colin Patrick, Globalisation, Regionalisation and Third World Development"Regional studies, vol.1 (31.01.1997)

Balaton Chrimes, Samantha and Sandeep Kumar Pattnaik(2021), The rightful share: Land and effective claim making in Odisha, India, in Development & change,53(3); 623- 646.

Behera, Ranjita (2018); Development induced displacement of Orissa: A study of growing visibility of women in resisting POSCO movement; A.V. publication.

Bhatia, B. (1997). Forced eviction in the Narmada valley. I.J.Dreze, M, Samson, S. Singh (Eds.), The Dam and the Nation, Displacement and Resettlement in the Narmada valley, New Delhi.

Dreze, I. J. and et al. (1997). The Dam and the Nation: Displacement and Resettlement in the Narmada valley, New Delhi: Oxford University press.

Fernades, W and Raj, S. Anthony. (1992) Development, Displacement and Resettlement in the tribal area of Odisha, New Delhi: Indian Social Institute.

Fernades, W. (1991). Power and Powerlessness Development Project and Displacement in Tribal‟s Social Action, 41 (3), 243-270.

Industrial Development vs. Resistance- A study of POSCO project in Odisha (2015), International letter of Social and Humanistic Sciences, 50-55-67.

Jaysawal, Neelamani & Saha Sudeshna (2018); „Impact of displacement on livelihood: A case study of Odisha‟in community development journal (53) (1)

Kaushal, Nandita (2009), Displacement: An undesirable and unwanted consequences of development, The Indian Journal of Political Science, 19(1), 77-89.

Kumar, Kundan (2014), Confronting Extractive Capital: Social and Environmental movements in Odisha, vol.49, No.14, April 5, 2014. Pp.66.73.

Manish Kumar (2022); Victims of Development : In Odisha, a village protesting against a steel plant has isolated itself, fearing police action; scroll in amp.

Mishra, Ashutosh (2022), After successful POSCO stir, Odisha‟s Dhinkia up in arms against Jindal Steel Project, in the WIRE (M. thewire.in)

Mishra, S.K. (2000), Development, Displacement and Rehabilitation of Tribal People: A case study of Odisha, Journal of Social Sciences, 6(3) 197,208.

Mohanty, Manoranjan. (2014).Persisting dominance: Crisis of democracy in a resource- rich region. Economic & Political Weekly, XLIX, 39-45.

Mukerji, Siddhartha, Land Acquisition in Contemporary India: The Growth Agenda, Legislation and Resistance, Indian Journal of Public Administration, 63(1) 85–103, © 2017 IIPA, SAGE Publications, sagepub.in/home.nav , DOI: 10.1177/0019556117689851, http://ipa.sagepub.com.

Nayak, A. K. (2013) Development, Displacement and Justice in India: Study of Hirakud Dam, Social Change, 43(3)397-419.

Nayak, Subhakant (2015); Industrial Development vs. Resistance: A study of POSCO project in Odisha; Switzerland: sci press ltd.

Nayak, Subhakanta, Industrial Development vs. Resistance [A study of Posco Project in Odisha], International Letters of Social and Humanistic Sciences Online: 2015-03- 23ISSN: 2300-2697, Vol. 50, pp 55-67

Netter, J. P. and Ronald Robertson, (1968), internal systems and the Modernisation OF Societies, Newyork: Basic.

Newspaper, „Protest against land acquisition for POSCO project" in "The Hindu" (e- pap), 17 nov.2021.

Newspaper," Villagers protesting against POSCO plant Lathi charged" in the Hindu, (e-pap) june 3, 2010, updated Nov.09.2016.

OHMAE, Kerichi, 1990, The Border less World; Power and Strategy in the interlinked economy, Newyork; Harpan Collins.

Padhi, Ranjan (2017), POSCO Exit: Pyrrhic victory for the people"s movement, EPW, October 14, 2017 vol.L11, No-41.

Paikray, Prashant, (2023); ongoing criminalization against the villagerers opposing POSCO & Jindal in Jagatsinghpur district of Odisha, in counter currents.org.

Pandey, Balaji(1998), Depriving the under privileged for Development, Bhubaneswar, Institute of Socio- economic development.

PARK, Jongsoo; (2018), The POSCO India project and the land war in Odisha, Hosei University repository vol.85, No.04, pp-287-333 http://hdl.handle.net/10114/14304.

Parveiz, Ayesha (2008), Gendering the National Rehabilitation Policy in India; Social change, 38(4), 52-63. 10.18052/www.scipress.com/ILSHS.50.552015 SciPress Ltd, Switzerland.

Ronald, Robertson (1991), "The Globalization Paradigm; Thinking Globally." Pp 207-24 in religion and social order, Greenrich: JAI press.

Sahu, Priya Ranjan (2017), as POSCO exists steel project, Odisha is left with thousands of felled trees and lost livelihoods scroll.in amp.

Seema Mallik and Biswajit Parida, Development and Voices of Dissent in India: Insights from Odisha, Journal of Politics & Governance Vol. 8 No. 1, January 2020, Pp. 5-20 ISSN: 2278473X (Print) 2456-8023 (Online).

Senapati, Ashis (2015); Protest against POSCO continues; Farmers rebuild destroyed betel vineyards. (downtoearth.org.in)

Shah, Ghanshyam, (2004), ed; Social Movements in India, Sage publication

Singh, Mirdula, Et al. (1992). Displacement by Sardar Sarovar and Tehri: A comparative study of Two Dams, New Delhi; multiple action research group.

SmituKothari, "Whose Nation? The Displaced as Victims of Development", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.31, No.24, p. 1481, June, 1996.

TheHindu. (2013, July4).Despite protest Odisha continues with land acquisition for POSCO. Bhubaneswar. Retrieved 14 November 2015, from http://www.thehindu.com/todays- paper/tp-national/despite-protests-odisha-continues- with-land-acquisition-forposco/ article4878973.ece.

Thukral, E.G. (1996), Development, Displacement and Rehabilitation: Locating Gender, EPW, 31(24), 1500-1503.